

# ARIZONA ENTERPRISE

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FLORENCE, PINAL COUNTY, A. T.

BY  
R. C. & G. W. BROWN.

The Butte Reservoir.

There is no question that the water storage system is the key to the prosperity of southern Arizona in common with other portions of the arid regions of the southwest, and anything that tends to the development of the water resources is of the greatest importance to the people. We of the Gila valley are particularly well situated in respect to the availability of both water and land, and all that is required is the energy of capital to bring these two natural elements together. The water and the opportunity for its storage are found just where the rugged mountains end and the broad and fertile plains begin. Nature has there fashioned a wonderful basin among the rugged hills and has left but little for man to do to gather the waters of the floods and safely hold them until their fruitfulness influence is required in the fertile valleys below. Nowhere else within the great arid belt can a more perfect adaptation of natural conditions of the kind be found. The very purpose of its wonderful formation is unerringly stamped upon this marvelously perfect work, and upon beholding its strangely beautiful proportions one is profoundly impressed with the evident design of that mystic hand that fashioned it when time was young for the benefit of those future ages the door to which is now ajar. Just think of the entire drainage of a country fully two hundred and fifty miles square—from the White mountains of Sonora, and from the eastern ranges of New Mexico to the Buttes at Florence—concentrated into a narrow gorge through the solid rocks, across which a boy can throw a stone! Here is the grandest opportunity for public or private enterprise that can be found anywhere upon the continent to-day, and it is one that the government can cheaply experiment upon with the absolute certainty of achieving a brilliant success. We trust the senate committee that will visit Arizona in September may find it convenient to examine the combination of resources that exist here, and our word for it, they will exclaim like the Queen of Sheba upon beholding the beauties of King Solomon's temple, "the hall has not been told me." The honorable committee will find not only the natural facilities for the creation of a huge storage reservoir at a small expenditure of money, but they will see township after township of level and fertile lands of wonderful agricultural and horticultural possibilities, but entirely worthless for the want of the water that is now permitted to go unintercepted down to the sea in seasons of plenty, doing no one any good. The impounding of this periodical excess of water and its diversion upon these arid lands will speedily make this valley a veritable garden of Eden, save the unfashionable fig leaf and traditional serpent lurking around. This undertaking is one of the greatest importance to the people of this valley and its early completion is looked forward to by all as an event that will mark the commencement of an era of wonderful prosperity and grandeur. If it be the intention of the government to proceed at once in the construction of storage reservoirs and in this particular instance to enter in good faith upon a work fraught with so much good to the people, no one will be found to interpose a single obstacle to the plan. But if it be the intention of the government to simply withdraw all reservoir sites from private appropriation and to proceed with red-tape progress that is closely akin to a living death; a process that means the exclusion of private enterprise and the postponement of its good results for five, ten or twenty years, the interests of our people will be best subserved by asking a special exemption from its bounty, for as a simple business proposition it is found to enlist the attention of private enterprise and become a gratifying realization within the next two or three years at the extreme limit. Every one at all familiar with the experience of all works conducted by the government need not be reminded that it never hurries, even though the hope of those dependent upon the completion thereof is perpetually in utter despair. If it proposes to withdraw this reservoir site from market to hold it pending long years of consideration of the question of extending aid, the people of this valley want none of it, for human life is too short to hope for recovery from such a calamity.

Mr. Desperado R. W. McNail, whose deeds of outlawry have made him the special object of apprehension of every peace officer of the territory, was recently hunted down near Winslow, in Apache county and, after an exciting duel at long range with Winchester, his pursuers were forced to retire and the outlaw succeeded in making his escape. This is supposed to be the same person that escaped from the county jail in this place with his shackles on and made his escape good in broad day-light, and his subsequent exploits stamp him as one of the most audacious, daring, audacious and heartless scoundrels running at large. His successes have emboldened him and will probably lead to his final capture and punishment for his many crimes. He is a noted stage robber, train robber and murderer and he will not hesitate to commit any crime, however atrocious it may be, that will put money into his pocket.

We have been favored with a copy of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the matter of the petition of Gons-shay-ee, an Apache Indian, for a writ of habeas corpus. The substance of this decision, as stated in our last issue, is that the territorial courts have exclusive jurisdiction over Indian criminals and all proceedings against them in the U. S. courts are void. This is a matter of more importance to Pinal county than at first appears, for it throws the entire burden of the expense of dealing with this class of criminals—they are all criminals—upon the people of the counties bordering on the reservation. In practice, the government assumes to say that so long as these Indians are good, peaceable and law-abiding, they are the nation's wards and the civil authorities shall not touch them; but when they commit a crime the kaledoscope revolves and the proceedings are reversed—the people upon whom they have been thrust must bear the expense of giving them a fair and impartial trial. There is no spirit of justice in this oscillating policy of dealing with a troublesome element over which the government alone should exercise exclusive authority or else delegate it wholly to the people. Our county jail now contains several of these criminals that were turned loose by the decision above quoted, and the process of their conviction must again be invoked at a cost of thousands of dollars to punish them for the crimes the action of the government has made it possible for them to commit. Our people should present a formidable petition to Congress praying for the repeal or amendment of the law of 1885 under which this decision was made. It is manifestly unjust to the people and likewise to the Indians, who will become the victim of whatever hostility its enforcement may provoke in addition to the usual penalties his crimes merit. There is no sentiment of brotherly love wasted on these wretches by the people of Arizona and if they are forced to foot the expense of measuring out justice to their unwelcome participants in the blessings of civilization they will give gospel measure in dispensing its wholesome rewards.

From meagre reports given elsewhere it is apparent that a small body of Apache Indians have again sought the freedom of the Sierra Madre mountains in Mexico, leaving behind them some of the evidences of their fiendish cruelty. Whether or not this is the forerunner of a more general raid, no one can determine, but there comes a periodical impulse over these savages to shed human blood and it seems utterly impossible for them to resist it. Let our Indian-loving friends in the east ponder over the circumstance elsewhere noted, of their capture of a wounded prospector and the manner in which they deliberately put him to death—a horrible, lingering death upon a hot stove in his own cabin. Is there a spark of the human virtues susceptible of development in civilization observable in these fiends? They have been treated with the most humane and tender consideration and all possible allowance has been made for the savage instincts born of centuries of unrestrained crime, but the seeds of mercy find no lodgment in their cruel breasts. Ungrateful and treacherous, their repressed diabolism only awaits a favorable opportunity to find expression and their deeds are often too horrible to relate. The daily policy of our government with this perpetual menace to life and property deserves the emphatic condemnation of all good people, and a public sentiment should compel their removal to a place of safety and their isolation from all their familiar haunts of crime. Unless some relief is given the people will feel called upon, as a measure of self-protection, to remove by any expedient means, the ability of these fiends to further deluge this fair land in trails of blood.

All the young orange trees planted last fall in and about Florence are doing finely and are making satisfactory growth. The experiments now being made will demonstrate the adaptability of the soil and climate of this valley to the production of the citrus fruits, although there is no room to doubt their entire success. Among the semi-tropical fruits that are known to do well here is the date, which thrives exceedingly well. Judge Bartleson has several fine date palms in full bearing, from which a good crop has been taken for several years. We have no doubt whatever that every production of southern California can be grown here with equal facility and, perhaps, a greater profit. The possibilities of our valley have not been tested sufficiently to speak with authority on this subject, yet the nature of conditions of soil and climate are even more favorable to the growth of semi-tropical fruits than those of California, while there are no blighting diseases to injure them. This will indeed be a grand fruit country in a few years.

The magnanimity of the navy department of the United States in rewarding the sailors for their heroic and humane conduct in rescuing our seamen at the time of the great cyclone that wrecked four vessels in their harbor, is worthy of special mention. The natives successfully exerted their best efforts to save human lives even at the imminent risk of their own, and it is now proposed to munificently reward them with a present of a lot of old iron bolts taken from the wrecked vessels. A pair of the ex-president's cast-off trousers could scarcely contain the swelling gratitude that will expand

the epidermis of Matua upon such appreciation of his heroism. In due course of time after planting them, this island monarch will reap a rich harvest from the exportation of the nuts they are expected to annually produce.

The people of Florence were not lacking in patriotic enthusiasm on the recent centennial anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as president of the United States, and they observed the day with highly commendable ceremonies. It was a day that the people of the whole country united in honoring and in no portion of our broad land was there a more sincere demonstration than the modest affair chronicled in our local columns.

It now looks as though the Samoan difficulties will be amicably adjusted by the Berlin conference without any friction whatever. The German Chancellor has receded from his blustering attitude and expresses the desire to establish a line of policy regarding Samoa that will secure its independence in political and commercial affairs. The conference is now in session and will likely consume several months in deliberating upon the subject with which it has to deal.

Arizona.

The name of Arizona has so long been associated with extreme heat and desert waste that it is hard to convey to the average enquirer just what kind of a country may be found in our neighboring territory to the south and west. Arizona comprises the counties of Yuma, Maricopa and Pinal—an area of 24,702 square miles—larger than the states of New Hampshire and Massachusetts combined.

It is made up of extensive plains, heavily grassed, over which range abrupt, rugged, barren ranges and isolated peaks and spurs. The Gila river flows through it, and the Colorado washes its western border. This part of Arizona of which we write has a climate that is considered especially beneficial to persons with lung troubles. The air is dry pure and bracing, containing from 25 to 30 per cent of moisture, as against 75 to 80 per cent in other localities. A refreshing breeze from the Gulf of California every afternoon in summer relieves the heat of the day and renders the country is there a greater number of bright nights and sunny days, which, with the pure air, is a tonic to shattered constitutions, a healing balm to the consumptive. The soil of Arizona will produce every variety of vegetable, fruit and grain, and is known to the semi-tropical zone.

Oranges, lemons and limes are raised in the Gila valley, and various fruits and berries are grown to perfection. There are plenty of cheap lands in Arizona, ranging in price from the government homestead to \$25 per acre.

The public school system of Arizona is most creditable to the liberality and patriotism of her citizens; a good English education is within the grasp of every child. The cost of living is about the same as in California; building material somewhat higher.

The town of Yuma, county seat of Yuma county, is located on the Colorado river, just below the junction of the Gila. The elevation is 126 feet above the sea level. The climate is simply splendid; the air uniformly dry and invigorating.

We have derived most of the above information from the report of T. E. Farish, Commissioner of Immigration for Arizona, but having been all over the territory, we are able to vouch for the correctness of the report, and to add to our readers' knowledge regarding a valuable portion of San Diego's "back country," which is embraced in our designation as the Great Southwest all of which is tributary and will soon be closely identified with the material interests of this, the Silver Gate City.—Southern California Informant.

Apaches at Work Again.

Mr. John Broeze, who is working for the Babacorn Cattle Company, arrived in Tombstone on Tuesday morning from Sonora. From Mr. Broeze it is learned that on the 25th of last month a party of Apache Indians, undoubtedly from the San Carlos reservation, and numbering about twenty, made their appearance in the Animas valley, some twenty miles above the line in Sonora, and murdered a Mexican and drove off a number of cattle. Broeze saw the bodies of the murdered man and the trail of the Indians, and says there is no doubt about their being from San Carlos. It was a well known fact that there were three or four Apaches left in Sonora at the time General Miles sent his expedition against them, and he has been committing depredations ever since, and it is to be presumed that this party of San Carlos Apaches have joined them. It is now in order to hear almost any day that the portion of Sonora is again subjected to the ravages of the hands of these red devils. Will there never be a stop put to this business?—Epitaph.

Hostile Indians.

A telegram from San Simon, New Mexico says: George W. Stratton, superintendent of the San Simon Cattle Company, and Sheriff Whitehill, of Silver City, came into San Simon Monday night, and stated that two men had come into the Headquarters Ranch, owned by Head & Hearst, from Deer Creek, 60 miles south from San Simon, where they had been mining. They had been in the hands of Indians who came into the land of Indians and came into the hands of Indians, who then captured the wounded man and put him on a stove and roasted him to death. All the horses were then gathered up and the Indians left with their hands in the direction of the mountains judging from the trail think there is a large band of Indians out. The point where the Indians are said to have done this devilish work is on a direct line between the San Carlos reservation and Sierra Madre. The murdered man's name was Cody.

A successor to Special Agent Slater has been appointed in the person of Alex. L. Morrison, of New Mexico. Mr. Morrison is a man of some prominence in his territory, at one time being a candidate for governor. During the last campaign he done much canvassing among the Irish-Americans throughout the eastern states. He has not arrived in Tucson yet but a large amount of mail has been received for him at the post-office.—Citizen.

Of three women living in one house in Walker county, Ga., there are two wives, two mothers-in-law, two daughters-in-law, three mothers, two grandmothers and one great-grandmother.

## THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

Curious Superstitions About Insects—Flies, Spiders, Frogs, etc.

The Koran says all this shall perish save one—the bee fly. It is regarded as a death warning in Germany to hear a cricket's cry. The Tupyana Indians in South America say the devil assumes the form of a fly. Flies are regarded as evil omens, and even other events. Spiders, in the sixteenth century, believed that spiders indicated gold when they were found in abundance. Aough a spider is regarded as a bad omen, the beetle receives but little notice in folklore. It is unlucky in England to kill one. In Germany it is said to indicate good luck to have a spider on his web downed down on you, but bad luck when he rises toward you.

The grasshopper is a sufficiently unwelcome visitor in this country, but in Germany his presence is further said to announce strange guests. A Welsh tradition says bees came from paradise, leaving the garden when man fell, but with God's blessing, they were sent to the earth to be the bees of the mass. The ancients generally maintained that there was a close connection between bees and the soul. Porphyry speaks of "those souls which are called bees." It is said that upon the backs of the seven year locusts there sometimes appear marks like a letter of the alphabet. When locusts are seen in a field it is a warning to be on the watch for a locust plague.

A Latin Mixture.

The following lines are from The Boston Transcript, given from memory by a contributor:

The fox was it by the box of Luna And thus a most important

Two foxes went out to hunt for cones. The foxes of this town are

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## THE FRENCH CRISIS.

THE "LIGUE DES PATRIOTES" DIS- SOLVED BY PROCLAMATION.

Paul Deroulede's Frantic Performances. Mercenary French Politics—What Boulangerism Is—The League Organized for Revenge.

An acute American now visiting in Paris says: "The French have totally lost the capacity to remain indifferent."

In other words, they cannot be neutrals on any issue whatever; they cannot quietly ignore Boulanger and let him drop into his natural insignificance, and so they are perpetually spurring up the government to some action (or the government takes the action of its own motion) that makes him more formidable.

The latest movement of President Carnot's cabinet is the suppression of the Patriotic League and vehement prosecution of its leading members. The fact that Boulangerism is mostly quackery, and that its promises to the poor and the workmen are transparent demagoguery, and that the intelligent so regard him, is not enough; the cabinet seems impelled to make war on all who favor him.

The "Ligue Des Patriotes" or Patriotic League, which is now little more than a set of Boulangerist clubs, was founded soon after the Franco-Prussian war, with the avowed object of endeavoring to cultivate a better moral and physical tone among French youth; but its real object was to make the young men good material for soldiers with a view to revenge on Germany. Every member believed himself to keep in good fighting trim and enlist at the first call for troops. It was self evident to outsiders that such an organization would soon become a powerful aid to some ambitious military chief; nevertheless, it did not increase as one might have expected, and only contained 35,000 members when ordered to dissolve.

Deroulede has been furious over the opposition of the students and indifference of the well-to-do. He is poet, painter, soldier, writer, refrains, milliner, which are sung in every barracks in France, then resigned from the active service to devote his whole time to his literary and political work, and much of his fortune to founding the "League." Regardless of repeated rebuffs, he continued to speak from every pulpit, Deroulede still journeys over to the Latin quarter in the evenings, preaching to the anti-Boulangerist students, that the war was and turn from the errors of their way. But in vain. Mounting a chair and addressing a crowd of revelling medical students he will shout, "Come and work for the greatness of France and when the day comes when you say you are proud, when Gen. Boulanger shall come from being the first servant of the republic and aspire to be the master, I, Deroulede, swear to you that I'll shoot him like a mad dog in the street, without fear and without remorse." But the students only laugh and order more beer. The promise is a fine line of French politics; a "stump speaker" assures his audience that he will shoot an official "like a mad dog," if said official does not administer the government as promised. The trouble with Deroulede is, as with many other French politicians, that he drinks too much absinthe in his brandy.

Originally the league contained men of all parties, and in its halls there was complete social and political anarchy; Royalist, Republican, Bonapartist, even the Socialist, Orleansist and rare Bourbon extremist, chatted and joined hands. "Frenchman is our only family name," said Deroulede. "Able to greatly increase under his impulse, his shooting clubs were the delight of the boys and young men. Henri Martin, the philosopher and historian, was first president and many eminent men were in his ranks. But they soon ran into politics. Of course they did—"they" always did. Although its original bylaws forbade its members from enrolling its organization in active politics, it has come by degrees to assume the form of a vast electoral machine, and its power was felt at Boulanger's election in Paris last January.

Deroulede led in the change, and when President Grevy was overthrown for screening his son-in-law Wilson's misdeeds Deroulede led on a mob which overpowered the ministry and elected Boulanger and Grevy. On the night of